#### THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL

A DEBATE IN AN ALMOST EMPTY CHAMBER. FEW SENATORS INTERESTED IN A FOREGONE CON-CLUSION-DISAPPOINTED GALLERIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Neither the friends nor the opponents of the Fitz John Porter Relief bill ex-pect that the discussion which was begun in the Senate day, and is likely to continue for one or two days longer, will in any way affect a single vote. Every Senator by this time has probably made up his mind whether he will support the measure or oppose it. The speech-making, therefore, would seem to be a waste of time. The arguments made to-day by Mr. Sewell in favor, and by Mr. Wilson against, the passage of the bill only excited a temporary and languid interest among Senators, especially those on the Democratic side. A few Re publicans paid both speakers the compliment of their attention for the entire length of their discourse. By far the greater number, however, retired to the cloak rooms whence their animated conversation and laughter could be heard at intervals by the crowded galleries, to whom these signs of relaxation from Senatorial cares afforded these signs of relaxation from Senatorial cares afforded some diversion in the task of histering to the monotonous voices of the speakers. Half-a-dozen, or more, spent their time writing letters. Others thought it a good epportunity for paying a visit to the barber. Mr. Hoar, who, it is confidently expected, will vote for the relief of Fitz John Porter, devoted his leisure to reading a novel, which seemed to him a great deal more interesting than the relital of the events of August 29 and 30, 1862. Mr. Farley for most of the time was lying at full length on one of the sofas in the rear of the chamber, his melodious snore keeping time with the rise and fall of Mr. Sewell's voice. The faces of most Democratic Senators expressed impattence at the delay offered by those who presumed to differ with them as to the merits of the bill, and before half an hour had passed in the discussion of the measure, there were scarcely more than four or five remaining in their seats on that side of the chamber.

THE SEXATORS WHO WERE INTERESTED.

THE SENATORS WHO WERE INTERESTED. There was a small knot of Senators, however, who seemed to be paying the closest attention to everything that passed. Mr. Logan, of course, was foremost among these. Early in the discussion he had taken a seat well in the middle of the chamber, where he remained during the entire debate, diligently taking notes and consulting a huge scrap-book and other material piled up in front of him. Mr. Manderson, who will speak to-morrow, was frequently seen making suggestions and holding bur ried consultations with him. Ex-Governor Cullom also displayed considerable interest in Mr. Wilson's argitment, while Messrs. Dawes, Frye and Allison proved at all times appreclative listeners.

The galleries were packed long before the time set for the opening of the discussion had arrived. Many were turned away for want of room. Even the diplomatic gallery, which ordinarily is vacant, could boast of about a dozen occupants, among them Mrs. McElroy and the wife of the Swiss Minister. From another part of the gallery Mrs. Logan, who is credited with knowing as much about the Fitz John Porter case as her husband, and who is said to have helped him in preparing his great three days' speech of hist year, smiled contemptuously as Mr. Sewell presented his arcuments in favor of the man who she undoubtedly thinks ought to have been shot.

On the floor of the chamber the friends and opponents of Porter could be seen in greater or lesser numbers at different times in the course of the afternoon. There were Messra. Curtin and Paelps representing the element in favor of the petitioner, and Messrs. Steele, Brewer. Thomas, Cutcheon and others who listened with apparent approval to the remarks of Senator Wilson. dozen occupants, among them Mrs. McElroy and the wife

THE CHARACTER OF THE SPEECHES.

Both speakers read from manuscript, Mr. Sewell in a elipshod, careless manner, and in a tone scarcely in the galleries, while Mr. Wil whose voice is ordinarily powerful and son, whose voice is ordinarily powerful and delivery impressive, seemed to labor under some disadvantage by reason of hoarseness and inability to read his notes by the unsteady light which the clouds passing over the sky-light afforded. Two o'clock was the hour set, for the beginning of the discussion. At that time the Pleuro-pneumonia bill was under consideration. A number of Senators wished debate on that measure continued. Mr. Sewell, however, insisted on proceeding to the consideration of the special order. Mr. Miller, of New-York, in vain pleaded for the prompt disposal of a bill affecting vast interests, leopartized by the failure of Congress to act, before a bill designed only to benefit a single Affecting vast interests, leopardized by the failure of Con-gress to act, before a bill designed only to benefit a single individual and which would probably take several days of discussion, was taken up. The friends of the Porter bill asked for a vote, the result of which—23 yeas to 34 nays, compelied Mr. Miller to withdraw his measure. At fifteen influtes past two the cleik had finished the reading of the Porter bill. The galleries, which for two hours, had patiently waited for develop-ments stitled flown to an air of expectancy, and Mr. Sewell was seen to adjust his everlasses and prepare for the delivery of his speech. Before he had talked ten manutes, the andlence became restless, the chair had to ray repeatedly for order, and finally the doorkeepers were kept busy quentry the doors for the people who preferred the fresh air outside to the stilling atmosphere of the chamber and the remarks of the New-Jersey Senator. In the course of his speech Mr. Sewell had read at the Clerk's desk the article of General Grant in The North American entitled, "An Undeserved Stig-ma."

At the close of Senator Wilson's speech, Mr. Loran re

MR. COOK'S STRICTURES ON MR. BLISS.

THE ASSERTS THAT THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STAR

ROUTE CASES WAS INCOMPETENT.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-William A. Cook before Mr. Springer's committee to-day said that the retainer offered him to defend the Star Routers was \$20,000 instead of \$25,000. He read a letter which he had sent to Mr. Bliss in which he asked Bliss " whether i would not be better to consult with me than with those who low less about the case," He thought that the proceedings in the Police Court, for which Bliss received \$5,000, were of no use whatever. His own bill, which he fixed at \$2,500, was reduced by the Attorney-General to \$1,000, who said that no more would be allowed than to Cabinet officers or Justices of the Supreme Court. The witness replied that the pay of a Cabinet official should not be made a standard for the fee of an attorney-Attorney-General. The cases in the Police Court, he thought, should have been completed in two days instead of two months. The trial upon the indictments was needlessly protracted. Speaking of the selection of counsel, he characterized Mr. Ker as a supposed expert, and said that the length of the trial was due to conglomerated ents. The juries were composed of good men. The difference was that in the first Judge Wylle gave each person under indictment four challenges, and in the sec ond ruled that there could be only four challenges altogether. The Government's case was often delayed by Mr. Bliss's absence in New-York. Bliss charged his rallroad fare on these trips to the Government, and also an for washing. The compensation awarded to Bliss (\$100 a day) was extravagant, unjustifiable Bliss (\$100 a day) was extravagant, unjustifiable and ancarned in every respect. Bliss would have been amply paid if he had received \$20,000. The witness had had nothing to do with Mr. Bliss since the close of the Star Route cases. He thought there was no personni feeling, but he had a feeling that the cases were improperly handled. In reply to a question he said that he was willing to assume the responsibility for the statement that the appointment of Mr. Bliss was wholly a political appointment.

"The ex-Postmaster-General," remarked Mr. Stewart, has said that Mr. Bliss was a good and able soan Mr. Van Alstyne has said with emphasis that the appointment was a political one. I want to know whether his professional character was not a consideration that led to the employment of Mr. Bliss. What do you think? Now, answer squarely."

wer squarely."
I regarded Bliss," continued Mr. Cook, "as an attorruinary ability. But when it was desired to em-ne one intimate with the President I favored

Mr. Ker, you say, was a 'supposed expert'; what do You mean!" He was selected by the Attorney-General to prepare indictneuts because of his ability, and in his indictments he used the initials of two parties. There must have been

he used the initials of two parties. There must have been a mistake as to his beins an expert."

"Don't you suppose Mr. Ker know as well as you that he could not indict on initials in "He attempted to justify the indictments with initials in court and said that it was proper. Sanderson, whose initials were used in the first indictment, was not in the second indictment. In the meantime he was in Washington and could have been indicted. I have been credibly informed that hills told him he would not be indicted and could return home. Rerdell, whose initials were also used afterward became a witness in the case."

Mr. Cook was excused until to morrow, and Mr. Stewart remarked that the witness had told all he know and more for, and that in an investigation of the expenses of the Star Route trials, and of the rood faith of Government counsel, more personal goes by was of no value.

Sim Route trials, and of the good faith of Government counsel, mere personal goodp was of no value.

Mr. Gibson was recalled, and denied that he had been employed by J. W. Rosler at the time that he was in the employ of the Government. After he left the service of the Government he was employed as counsel by Bosler, of whom Roydel had demanded \$5,000. Bosler gave the witness \$2,500 for his services. He used none of the information which he obtained in the Government cases in his work for Bosler, and never sold any information.

"Ind Bosler anticipate a prosecution I" said Mr. Fyan.
"Hosler was chiefly apprehensive of being smirched by being drawn into these cases by indictments. He employed me to prevent him being indicted."

the to prevent him being indicted."
wasn't Indicted," said Mr. Fyan; "you carnot

## AFFAIRS OF THE NAVY.

Washington, March 12,-The term of office of Colonel W. B. Remey, United States Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate-General of the Navy, will expire in June, and there is already much talk as to who will proba bly succeed him. Among those mentioned for the offic are Lieutenant Wainwidght, Medical Director Gilion and Paymaster Robert W. Allen. A Naval Retiring Board has been appointed for the ex-

amination of Captain B. Webster, United States Marin Corps, and will meet in Washington on Friday. The detail is as follows: Major A. S. Nicholson, Surgeon Charles H. White, Major Charles Heywood, Captain John H. H. White, Maior Charles Heywood, Captain John H., Highee, and Surgeon Robert A. Marmion, Navai Cadets W. L. Howard, H. G. Leopold and Fedon Parker have been ordered to the Powhatan; Naval Cadet Leden R. Savage to Annapois, for examination for promotion; Medical Inspector N. L. Bates has been placed on watting orders; Commodore Fillebrowne has been se-

lected to succeed Commodore Wells in command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard in July. Commodore Cooper will be retired in July, and Commodore Wells will be given the command of the North Atlantic Station for the lew mouths before his retirement.

THE RELIEF OF LIEUTENANT GREELY. IMPORTANT ADVICE FROM EXPERIENCED BRITISH

EXPLORERS. WASHINGTON, March 12.-The letter from Captain G. S. Nares, Captain A. H. Markham, of the Royal Navy, and Major H. W. Fielden, of the British Army, containing suggestions for the Greely relief expedition, has been received by the Secretary of the Navy. The writers say that the expedition should be under the direct anspices and supervision of the Government, and should have no other object than the relief of the Greely party. The main relief party should have two ships, one for search, the other for carrying supplies. If the searching ship was destroyed the men could return from their quest by means of sledges. The provisions should be sufficient to last two years, and there should be complete sledging equipments including pemmican and other provisions used by sledging parties. As Lieutenant Greely and his men have probably left Discovery Bay, one of the relief ships should be dispatched as early as May 1884, to Godhaven, in Greenland, to push on as early as possible to Upernarik, so as to meet Lieutenant Greely should be have found his way to the Danish settlements. Failing there, the region between Cape York and Lifebont Cove should be searched early in the season For this purpose a special Government vessel might be sent, or whaling vessels might be asked to co-operate; these should in any case be asked to keep a sharp look out for the party journeying south in boats.

The next place to be searched would be the Cary Islands and the coast line to the northward, with the aid of the Esquimaux, who will certainly have tidings of the party. The relief vessels should reach Upernavik about the first week in July, and from there should proceed northward in company. The writers say that Lieutenant Greely's letter, dated at Fort Conger, August 17, 1881, shows that he expected a depot at Grinnell would be placed as far north as Cape Hawks by the fail of 1882, and that he would act on the supposition that he should find a depot at Cape Hawks, a cache of provisions at Cape Sabine, and that a relief party would last winter have reached Lifeboat Cove. But there has been no depot of provisions placed anywhere north of Cape Sabine since Greely arrived at Discovery Bay in 1881, and the only means of subsistence that he would have would be provisions from Fort Conger, animals killed on retreat, and the stores left by the British in 1875-76, in latitude 8-5 north, at Cape Hawks and Cape Sabine. These supplies amount to about 1,000 rations, and the writers think that at the time Lieutenant Greely probably left Discovery Bay, Lady Franklin Bay and Kennedy Channel were comparatively easy to traverse. If the party arrived at Littleton Island there is no reason why the winter of 1883-84 should not be passed in safety.

If on the other hand Lieutenant Greely decided to remain at Discovery Bay the position would not be hepeless. In contrast with the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, the present search will be in a region which is to some extent known. There is a definite point to be reached, whereas no clew to Franklin's movements could be obtained from first to last. If Lieutenant Greely is not found between Cape York and Littleton Island then the search must proceed to Cape Sabine. If the lost party are not there then they are either at Discovery Bay of somewhere on the way southward to Cape Sabine. In this case the depot ship should move into Payer Harbor, and the searching vessels, keeping to the land water, should push northward. The Islands and the coast line to the northward. with the aid of the Esquimaux, who

#### NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION.

PROVISIONS OF THE MORRILL BILL, WHICH HAS

BUEN REPORTED TO THE SENATE PAVORABLY. Washington, March, 12. - The Morrill Educational bill was reported favorably to-day by Senator Pugh from the Committee on Educational and Labor. It provides for the setting apart forever of the net pro-ceeds of the sales of public lands, and annually of a sum of money equal to one-half of the moneys paid into the under the Thurman act, for the education of the people, to be apportioned to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, upon the basis of population between the ages of five and twenty years, as an educational fund, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent, the interest only to be puld for educational purposes. Two-thirds of the income arising from this fund shall be annually appropriated to the free and impartial education in public schools of all children between the ages of six and sixteen years; one-third shall be appro-

have reached the sum of \$30,000, when only that sum shall be appropriated to them.

It provides for the establishment in these colleges of schools for the instruction of females in such branches of technical or industrial education as are swited to their sex. It also provides that a sum not exceeding fifty per ties provides that a sum on years and the amount apportioned to any State or Territor applied in the first year to the maintenance of openions for the instruction of teachers of comment not exceeding ten per cent of the amount of the reafter may be applied to the san It provides that to emitte any State, Territor strict of Columbia to the benefits of this act aimain for at least three months in earli January 1, 1887, and thereafter four months of the same of receiving the public schools for all the same any state of the public schools for all the same any state of the public schools for all the same and the s ear until January 1, 1887, and thereafter four mouths in each year, a system of free public schools for all the hildren within its limits between the ages of six and sixen, and shall, through the proper officer thereof, for the ear ending June 30 last proceding such apportnoument, take full report to the Commissioner of Education, or number of public free schools, the number of teachers apployed, the number of school-houses owned and the number of school-houses hired, the total number of children funchi during the year, the actual daily attendance, and the actual number of months in the year schools have con maintained in each of the several school districts or visions of said State, Territory or District, and the mounts appropriated by the Legislature, or otherwise ints appropriated by the Legislature, or otherwisely, for the purpose of maintaining a system of fre

RECENT CUSTOMS DECISIONS. Washington, March 12.-The following is a synopsis of recent decisions in customs cases: Fashior plates, lithographed directly on stone by the crayor process, held to be dutiable under paragraph 684, which includes printed matter and engravings. Pillow sham and bed sets of cotton lace, but manufactured in the lace loom in the condition in which they are imported, held to be dutiable as cotton luces, at 40 per cent ad valorem. Screenings of coal cannot be separated from the coal, they having coal cannot be separated from the coal, they having been shipped and involced as coal, but the weight of the coal including the screenings, is to be reported as an entirety. Paper, being parts of old ledgers and other books, cut lint the form of squares, held to be dutiable as paper not otherwise provided for. Cigarette paper cut to special sizes in leaves about three inches long to one and one-quarter inches wide, one end having been waxed, held to be dutiable as garden seeds at 20 per cent ad valorem. Rough pebble lenses, cut to required shapes, concave or convex, and polished, the edges being rough, held to be chargeable with duty at 10 per cent ad valorem. Hanging baskets made of wire and trimmed with silk and filled with artificial flowers, the flowers being the leading and most prominent feature, held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem.

THE KEIFER-BOYNTON INVESTIGATION. Washington, March 12.-In the Keifer-Boynton investigation to-day J. C. S. Blackburn, a men er of the Committee on Rules in the XLVIIth Congress, testified that he knew of no rule or practice of House under which the report of a conference committee upon which the point of order had been raised that it contained new legislation could be sent to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Captain Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Division of Captain Brooks, Chief of the Secure Service Division of the Treasury Department, produced a record from his office entitled "Description of Criminals," and showed the description of Charles S. Gartield as a dealer in counterfeit money. The record was not admitted in evidence. Judge Merrick, who acted as counsel for General Boynton, offered Edder's testimony in the Kellogg-Spofford case as exidence and said that Eider had acknowledged himself to be a har in so many words. This was refused by the committee and he then asked the privilege of bringing a witness from Texas to prove that Elder was a fugitive from Justice. This was not granted.

AMERICAN MEAT PRODUCTS ABROAD. Washington, March 12.-The Senate Com-

mittee on Foreign Relations to-day received an informal report from the sub-committee appointed to consider the ridect of the exclusion of American ment products from foreign countries. The recommendations of the sulnittee are that a bill should be enacted authorizing the President, in his discretion, whenever satisfied that American products are excluded or discriminated against by any foreign country on unjust grounds, to issue his roducts of the nation referred to, and also authorizing President to establish a system of inspection and ex-tion of the quality of next products at ports of ex-ation. It is further recommended that provision be e to prevent the importation of adulterated wines, and that in certain emergencies all articles suspected-ing adulterated shall be subject to inspection.

A NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION. Washington, March 12.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Edmands to provide for the establishment of a forest reservation at the head waters of the Missouri River and at the head waters of the Missouri River and at the head waters and Clark's Fork of the Columbia River. It provides that a tract of land in the Territory of Montana, embracing an area of about 6,900 square miles, be reserved and with drawn from settlement, occupancy or sale, and dedicated.

Iron 4 to 5 p. m. The services will be conducted in succession by the Rev. Messrs. L. Cuyler, A. J. F. Behrends, G. E. Reed, D. C. Eddy, A. B. Thompson and J. C. Zimmerman, representing respectively the Prosbyterian, Congregational, Montalis, Baptist, Reformed and Lathershoft in the Service and Services will be conducted in succession by the Rev. Messrs. L. Cuyler, A. J. F. Behrends, G. E. Reed, D. C. Eddy, A. B. Thompson and J. C. Zimmerman, representing respectively the Prosbyterian, Congregational, Montalis, Baptist, Reformed and Lathershoft in the Service and Congregation of the Service will be conducted in succession by the Rev. Messrs. L. Cuyler, A. J. F. Behrends, G. E. Reed, D. C. Eddy, A. B. Thompson and J. C. Zimmerman, representing respectively the Prosbyterian, Congregation of the Service will be conducted in succession by the Rev. Messrs. L. Cuyler, A. J. F. Behrends, G. E. Reed, D. C. Eddy, A. B. Thompson and J. C. Zimmerman, representing respectively the Prosbyterian, Congregation of the Service and Congregation of the Service an Washington, March 12 .- A bill was intro-

and set apart forever as a National forest reservation for the preservation of the natural forests protecting the headwaters and tributaries of the Columbia and Missouri rivers.

SHIPMENT OF DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES. INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO UNITED STATES CIVIL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- The following circular has been sent by the Attorney-General to all United States Attorneys and Marshals: "By direction of the President, I have to inform you it is reported that certain persons are siding in the prosecution of heinous crimes by shipping to foreign ports explosives dangerous in the highest degree to life and property. No proof has been adduced that this rumor is founded upon fact, and the President cannot believe its truth. The honor of this Na-tion, however, requires that it should not be open to the imputation, unfounded though it be, of the slightest appearance of tolerating such crimes, whether to be committed against our people or those of other countries Your attention is therefore called to Sections 5,353, 5,354, 5,355, 4,278 and 4,279 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which regulate the shipment of ex-plosives, and the punishment of those who infringe their provisions, and you are instructed to be diligent in your efforts to prevent the offences described, and to detect e those who have or may commit them

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE SITE.

W. H. GRACE ACCUSES THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF DECEPTION.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNA! WASHINGTON, March 12 .- W. H. Grace, of Brooklyn, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of a number of citizens of that city, to protest against the selection of the Washington and Johnson sts. property as a site for the propose Post Office. He asks for a hearing on Tuesday next.

In a letter to the President Mr. Grace states that since writing the letter to Secretary Folger he has been in-formed that the case has been closed, and has been practically so for a month, and that the District-Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York got his instruction on Monday to examine the several titles pertaining to the purchase. He says: "On February 27 I wrote a letter to M. E. Ball, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, asking M. E. Ball, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, asking if the selection of a suitable site for the Post Office building in Brooklyn had been closed, and, if not, whether a hearing would be given to those who favored the site in Flathush-ave, near its junction with Fulton-st. Mr. Hell replied to this letter March I, stailing that the matter was not closed, and that the Department was ready to hear any suggestions or proposals that might be submitted. On this official invitation, the people who want the Post Office on the Flathush-ave, and Fulton-st. site asked me to go to Washington, and if necessary they would fellow me and advocate its selection.

"When I arrived here last Thursday I learned for the first time, to my great astonishment, from Mr. Bell that the Department had some weeks previously conditionally agreed to take a site in Washington-st., and that my visit here was a waste of time and money. I have been teld that I was simply used as an instrument or scareerow by the great Treasury Department, and its broker in the job, for the sole purpose of frightening into hasty compliance some of the owners on the Washington-st. site, who were holding out for higher prices, but who readily yielded en being told that a non-compliance would surely enable me to take the building to the Flatinsh-ave, and Fulton-st, site.

"I submit the facts to you, Mr. President, for what they are worth, earnestly believing that it is not your wish that double-dealing of this character should be telerated under you. In the service. I have niready stated these facts verbally, as well as in writing, to Secretary Folger, but no notice has been taken of them. I carnestly hope you will . order an investigation." "When I arrived here last Thursday I learned for the

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Washington, March 12,-The Senate confirmed the following nominations to day: Second Lieutenant G. L. Converse, jr., to be First Lieutenant; First Lieutenant John W. Pullman, of the 8th regiment of eav alry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank o Captain : First Lieutenant C. L. Cooper, Adjutant, to be Captain; Second Licutenant John Bigelow to be First Lieutenant; the Rev. Ebenezer W. Brady, of fowa, and the Rev. William H. Scott, of Elfinois, to be Post Chap-lains in the Army. Also the following to be post-unsters: Harvey J. Bussell, Cooperstown, N. Y.; James T. Step-heur, Hyckman, Syr. Lewis S. Wheelock, Owatoma, Minh.; W. Butler, Columbus, Ohio; H. E. Lutz, Civele-ville, Ohio; Augusta B. Barnerd, West Point, N. Y.; Mrs. Niva Hustou, Millersborough, Ohio.

AMENDING THE POST OFFICE BILL.

Washington, March 12.-The House resumed consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. After some debate Mr. Horr's amendment, hereasing to \$12,-500,000 the appropriation for the compensation of postmasters, was lost. On motion of Mr. Davis, of Illinois, the clause limiting the salaries of postmasters to \$4,000, was stricken out. Mr. Holman offered an amendment, which was lost, fixing the salary of the postmuster New York at \$8,000. Mr. Horr surcestically asked Mr. Holman whether he favored New-York because it was the home of The Suo, which had just published his picture to the country. A motion by Mr. Horr to increase the appropriation for cierks by \$125,600 was lost. Pending consiperation of an ameniment by Mr. Skimuer, of New-York, increasing by \$100,000 the appropriation for the

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12, 1884.

JUDGE MCCHARA'S SUCCESSOR.—A delegation from

THROUGH THE SIOUN RESERVATION.—The House Comoffitee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed to recommend that right of way through the sieux Reservation in Da-ora be granted to the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul adroad.

AN OTHER NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN.-The Secretary of As Office of the Arman Messrs. Zeimer & Feistein, Importers of feathers and millinery, New York, that he cannot consent to the withdrawai of their offer of \$9,000 to compromise the Government's chain against them, growing out of alleged fraudulent tovoices of imported goods. ing out of alleged fraudulent invoices of imported goods.

THE BOSDEID WHISTEY PERIOD.—Representative Will's
says that another effort to pass the bill extending the
bonded whiskey period will be made within the next few
days—inmediately after the passage of the Post Office
Appropriation bill. He says there is an understanding
that no appropriation bill will be reported to antagonize
the measure, until the voice on it has been secured.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—In the Senate to-day Mr.

Jackson submitted a joint resolution providing for the submission to the States of a constitutional amendment making the President's term six years and making the President incligation to re-election. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS. - In the Senate to-day an FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAUSE—In the Semine toward and original bill was reported favorably by Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Claims, to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliation committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801.

Mr. ELLIS EXONERATED.—The House Committee on

Post Offices and Post Roads examined Contractor Brott, the correspondent Edwards, and W. A. Cook to day. Brott denied that he had ever said what was attributed to him concerning Mr. Ellis. Mr. Edwards said that he doubted the story when he published it. He refused to tell who

A New Western Fast Mail -Mr. Jamison, assistant superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, received a telegram to hight from Superintendent Thompson, who is in Milwaukee, saying that arrangements had been made for a fast mail train from Chicago to St. Paul and Maneapolis, leaving Chicago for the first time to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION OF STATE MILITIA.-The House Committee on Militia to-day agreed to report with a favorable recommendation Representative Connolly's bill for the special and uniform instruction of State militia.

THE HUDSON OPEN TO POUGHKEEPSIE.

Two weeks ago navigation on the Hudson was opened as far as Poughkeepsie, but in a few days the river was closed again. Yesterday, however, Captalu Carpenter arrived from Poughkeepsle with his steamer, the Daniel S. Miller, of the Homer Ramsdell Transporta-tion Line, and last night he started back with her. This time it is thought that the river will remain open as far as Poughkeepsie. Captain Carpenter said to a Thibune re-porter: "We left Poughkeepsie at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon with four passengers and a cargo of freight. For thirty miles down the river the ice extended from shore to shore and varied in thekness from three to twelve thetes. We forced our way through, choosing the places where the ice was thinnest, and gol down all right. The run from Poughkepsle took us 1 hour and 50 minutes, and the entire trip 10 hours. The steamer was not injured at all. She is solidly built of wood, and copper sheathed. Her bows are of solid timber for twenty feet. We received a telegrain to day from up the river saying that the track we left through the ice remained open, but that the lee on either side of it is still firm. We take back a full cargo and a considerable aumber of passengers to night." For thirty miles down the river the ice extended The ice is reported to be solidly packed in the river

NON-EPISCOPAL SERVICES IN LEYT.

A meeting of Brooklyn ministers was held yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist. Church to complet arrangements for union evangelical services to be held next work. Among those present were the Rev. Drs. J. M. Ludlow, F. R. Morse, D. C. Eddy, A. G. Lawson, J. R. G. Strong, and the Rev. Messra. W. L. Phillips, S. B Hallday, J. Z. Tyler, J. Humstone, J. C. Zimmerman and C. W. King. It was decided to hold services in Historical Hall, at Clinton and Pierrepont sis., each day next week from 4 to 5 p. m. The services will be conducted in su-

## RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE PRESIDENTS' MEETING TO-DAY.

RATES LIKELY TO BE RESTORED-HOW THE SITUA-TION IS REGARDED. Replies have been received from most of the railroad presidents who were parties to the compact of February 7, and the meeting called for to-day to consider the rate attuation will probably be held in Commissioner Fink's office. Various rumors were circulated yesterday, the most important being that the Pennsylvania and the Eric roads would withdraw from the pool. An official dental was obtained from Eric, and the position of the Pennsylvania road is sufficiently settled by tho declaration of President Roberts that his remarks regarding the inefficiency of the present pool in respect to the maintenance of rates had been misconstrued when they were interpreted as indicating opposition to the presen agreements. A prominent trunk line officer said yesterday: "Mr. Roberts's position is perfectly plain. There is good reason for all railroad men to be dissatisfied with the working of the trunk line pool for the past year. Its efficiency might well be doubted when most of last year the Eric cute rates heavily; the Pennsylvania met it part of the time, and now the Vanderbill roads have gone in to cut rates. Yet while rates have

roads have sone in to cut rates. Yet while rates have been badly cut, the demoralization would have been much greater if the semblance of a pool had not been kept up. No road is willing to bear the odium that would be attached to an open break of the pooling agreements."

The dissatisfaction with the situation, however, is not denied by any ratiroad man. On Monday the New-York Central received 200 cars of grain against 40 cars cach by the Erie and the Pennsylvania. The same argument that was used by the New-York Central a few months ago to prove that the Erie's connections were cutting rates is now applied to the Central-mannely, the course of traffic. With regard to the restoration of rates few persons who are well informed expect anything except favorable action by the presidents. A reduction of schedule rates may be ordered, but this is not likely to be made except upon pledge that the lower rates will be maintained. Outside of the rate question great dissatishaction exists over the matter of trank line percentages. The Pennsylvania road is bitterly opposed to surrendering any part of its present proportion to make up the percentage allowed to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the West Shore roads. It may even refuse to submit the matter to arbitration.

#### NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

A REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Washington, March 12 .- The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the House a report of the Commissioner of the General Land office, on the claims of the Northern Pacific Raffroad Company to lands entered under the pre-emption or homestead laws, prior to the time of the definite location of the road. The Com-

line, according to them, is 1,898.65 miles iong, extending from about nine miles west of the Montreal River, Wisconsin, to a point near Waileda, W. T., and from Portland, Oregon, to Tacoma, W. T., with a branch line from Yakima, W. T., it os lunction with the main line near Ainsworth, in the same Terrifory.

The Commissioner also says that the railroad company is claiming land in odd numbered sections within the limits of its read, upon which pre-emption and homestead settlements or entries have been made prior to the definite location of its road, and subsequent to the withdrawals upon the general route, which, the Department holds, was anthorized by law. The Department is considering the claims, wherever a valid claim or settlement is shown to have been subsisting at the date of withdrawal upon general route, the land covered thereby is held to have been excepted from the withdrawal and from the grant. In the absence of such a claim or settlement at that date, the right of the company has been recognized as superior, but in view of proposed legislation touching the grant, action on claims initiated and entries made subsequently has been suspended. has been suspended.

CUMBERLAND COAL FOR THE EAST. PHILADELPHIA, March 12.-The Baitimore has placed 500,000 tons of Cumberland coal in this city, church work in the East. Said Father Farrell; New-York and the New-England States. This coal was sold at an average of 50 cents per ton lower than was asked for the Clearfield coals. The negotiations were conducted with secrecy and did not reach the ears of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until the amount of coal above named had been disposed of, and then an agreement was reached between the two companies that the frights should be reduced 30 cents per ton lower than the ruiling price last year. The reduction has been made too late, however, to benefit the Chariffold shippers, as the Camberland coals have already taken up the

the New-York and New-England railroad. The bill is essentially the same as that presented in the Massa-chasett-slegislature, went to the Raffrond Committee, and will be favorably reported back to the House.

CHICAGO, March 12-At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Rallroad to-day, the following directors were elected: W. Luttgen, Sidney Webster, Robert Goelet, and S. Van Rensselser Cruger, The stockholders of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Rail-

road this afternoon re-elected the old Board of Directors, who in turn elected the following officers: President, Joseph Hickson; vice-president, L. J. Seargeant; secretary and treasurer, Charles Purser.

## LEGISLATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

BABOR IN THE PRISONS-MEMBERS NOT TO TAKE FEES-THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ]
TRENTON, March 12.—Senator Ezra Miller, of Bergen County, who has been ill since the opening of the session, appeared to-day and took the eath of office. He is still far from well. He arrived in time to vot with the Democrats on the resolution for a joint meeting, which was consequently defeated by a vote of 11 to 8 instead of 11 to 7. The Democrats have agreed to hold another caucus to-morrow, when some attempt to depose candidate Smith is probable. Connelly's absence strengthens the report that he is not so desirous of undergoing again the anxieties and embarrassments of candidacy for the Controllership. The Governor has renewed his efforts to obtain a joint meeting in order to satisfy the cry of his constituents in Hudson County who demand the blood of Justice Samuel Stilsing, Republican.

. The Convict Labor Committee of the Senate held a eeting to-day, and bilis were presented from the Labor Congress and from the Prison Supervisor. The first proposes the adoption of either the piece-price or the ablic account system for all the prisons of the State. and the second is for a temporary application of the piece-price system at the State Prison only. The comnittee, consisting of Schators Schurch, Nichols, and Miller, explained to the delegates of the Labor Congress present that whatever their present opinion on the measure presented might be, they were not prepared to adopt any plan until after a full investigation. As to temporary measures they would give a hearing to the prison officials at an early date and be guided by their opinion. The committee will sit during the summer and be prepared to recommend a plan at the ammer and be propared to recommend a pain at me next session. The House this morning adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to act with the Senate Committee. The existing contracts in the State Prison do not expire until Marca, 1885, and there is time to determine upon a satisfactory pian.

The Assembly passed a bill to preserve immaculate the purity of its members, especially those of the legal profession. It forbids members to take a fee from any corporation while in the performance of duty under heavy

official who has returned from the section of son. Senator Griggs suggested that a gen-the relief of Warren County would save the senably passed the House bill requiring all te-les to be removed within two years and the wi-lenground. The assent of the Senate to the r The Senate adjourned this afternoon until

doubtful. The Senate adjourned this afternoon until londay evening.

The arguments of Ex-Secretary Robison and barker cummere against the rainroof taxation measures last vening do not modify the views of the better advocation f equal taxation in the Senate as to the necessity of langing the law, nor all they add much to the informa-ion already possessed by the committee. The spirit of he railroad attorneys show a great change, and they ow seem anxious to conside as much as possible, so last an increase of the state's revenues at least seems eriain.

that an increase of the states reveaues at east section.

The seventh annual report of the State Board of Health was Issued to-day, and makes a volume of 375 pages. The deaths in New-Jersey for the year were 23,110, a decrease from the previous year. The death rate per 1,980 was 20,60, Hodson County showing the highest, 26,58. The town of Union has the highest rate of any place of over 5,000 inhabitants, 35,73. An interesting discussion of the divorce laws is an important contribution, and the statistics show that the divorce rate is 18,50 per 1,000 marriance, or one to every 54 or 55 marriages. The average number of divorces granted in the State is about 155.

## CALLS FOR STATE CONVENTIONS.

Sr. Louis, March 12,--The Filley Republican State Committee met again to-day, and issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Sedalia, on April 9, the same time and place that the Regular Republican or Van | Carey."

Horn State Committee named for a State Convention at their meeting several weeks ago. LITTLE ROCK, March 12.—The Democratic Executive Committee have called a State Convention here on June 25, to nominate State officers and select delegates to the National Convention,

RUINING A FAMOUS ROOM.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN FAULT.

ALLOWING THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM IN THE CITY

HALL TO SUFFER SERIOUS INJURY. In 1880, when Allan Campbell was Commissioner of Public Works, he expended \$102,700 for repairs, supplies, and cleaning of public offices and buildings. Last year, under Commissioner Thompson, \$100,289 was expended—an increase of over 50 per cent in three years. Yet the condition of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, for which the department is responsible, is diagraceful. In this room the special Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer has been holding its sessions. It is to charge of a woman who has had the care of it for tweive years. It is the only large room owned by the city which can well be used for any public reception, and it contains portraits of Governors, Mayors, Revolutionary heroes and other public men connected with the history of the city and State. Some of these portraits cost the city two or three thousand do flars each, and were painted by well-known artists. The room also contains furniture used by George Washington, and other valuable relies.

Since Mr. Thompson become Commissioner of Public Works the roof of the building has been allowed to get out of repair and the water from rains and melting snows has leaked through and son, \$160,289 was expended—an increase of over 50

Public Works the roof of the building has been allowed to get out of repair and the water from rains and melting snows has leaked through and runed the frescoed ceiling. The fresco has peeled off in many places, while what remains on is badly discolored. Great white blotches are disclosed on the sides of the room, caused by the paint peeling from the walls. A dirty piece of cloth hanging askew on one window, and looking as if it might have been handed down unwashed from the days of Washington, is a reminder that the windows once had curtains. Portraits are piled up one against another on the floor. General McClellan's head peeps over the top of General Anderson's portrait, which in turn is hid by several other pictures. General Jackson is on the floor at one end of the room and Governor Hoffman at the other. The walls and picture frames are dirty. The farmiture is old and ragged, and the general appearance of the place is that of a neglected storeroom. The contrast with the richly decorated rooms of the Board of Aldermen or the handsome office of Commissioner Thompson is striking. The attendant was asked if she heard any complaint from visitors.

"Oh my" she said, "it occurs every day, A lady

from visitors.
"Ch, my," she said, "it occurs every day. A lady
"Ch, my," she said, the show some friends of hers, entered under the pre-emption or bonnestead laws, prior to the time of the definite location of the road. The Commissioner says the Northern Pacific Company has sent to the Department maps showing the definite location of portions of the road. These maps have been accepted as showing such location by the Department, and the main line, according to them, is 1,888,65 miles long, extending from about nine miles west of the Montreal River, Wisconsin, to a point near Wallula, W. T., and from Portland, Oregon, to Tacoma, W. T., with abranch line from Yakima, W. T., to a junction with the main line near Ainsworth, in the same Territory.

The Commissioner also says that the railroad company is claiming land in odd numbered sections within the limits of its grant, upon which pre-emption and homestead leading of a settlement as or entries have been made prior to the definite value of the population of its road, and subsequent to the withdrawal supon the greneral route, the load covered thereby is held to have been subsisting at the date of withdrawal upon the species of substiming at the date of withdrawal upon the species of substiming at the date of withdrawal upon the species of the proposition of the road of the road. The company is claimed that the railroad company is claimed the railroad compa

A MYSTERIOUS ASIATIC PRIEST.

The Rev. Father Farrell, secretary to Cardinai McCloskey, was asked by a Tamuna reporter yester-day what he knew in regard to the man named Barjona. who collected money from Boman Catholic churches in Baltimore and Rochester recently under representations and Ohio Railroad Company within the past three weeks that he was an Asiatic Archbishop, and wished funds for

One tens of authorable and properly and the state of the plan of dealing with Demogration of Common and Course of Common and Course of Common and Course of Common and Course of Course of Common and Course of Course o onsiy against the planks. "Keep still in there," cried the increase of preferred stock by New-England railroad. The bill, which me as that presented in the Massack, went to the Railroad Committee, and epoired biack to the fiscase.

12.—At the annual meeting of the Illinois Central Railroad to day, the swere elected: W. Luttgen, Sidney oclet, and S. Van Rensseher Cruger, of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Rail.

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# THE NUT AND BOLT TRADE DEPRESSION.

A meeting of the nut and bolt manufacturers was held in this city last week to discuss the depression in the trade, which has now lasted three months. The depression does not affect the volume of trade, but is observed in the matter of prices. Manufacturers, merchants and buyers decline to carry large stocks. The result is that orders to merchants, although numerous, are small, and the latter ask nothing from the manufacturers beyond what will fill their orders. The manufacturers on beyond what will fill their orders. The manufacturers of their part are endeavoring to limit production to the demands of the trade. The manufacturers were never more manufacturers were never reached the bottom figure and that an effort must be made now to raise them if possible. The general feeding was that the low prices were due to the general depres-sion of the iron trade. It was stated that the present treeff actation had done serious damage. The low prices tariff agitation had done serious damage. The low prices had affected the workmen and there were signs of serious

## MR. GOODWIN AND MR. COLVILLE.

"Nat" Goodwin reappeared last night at the Pourteenth Street Theatre in "Hobbles" and "Those Rells." The house was closed on Monday and Tuesday in onsequence of Mr. Goodwin's Illness. He has been suffering for some time from a carbuncle, but it was understood last week that he had almost entirely recovered. Samuel Colville, the manager, said last night: "This has Samuel Colville, the manager, said last night: "This has been a serious matter to me. Mr. Goodwin sent me word on Monday night at 6 o'clock that he could not play and accompanied the notification by a physician's certificate. It seems to me that longer notice could have been given, for a carbuncle is not like a sudden attack of liness. If I had known at accomplication of liness. If I had known at accomplication of lines made other arrangements. It is my belief that he would not have played to night had I not impressed on the mind of his physician that it was a serious matter to close a house. I have been in business for thirty years and till this week laye never had to close my house or apologize to the public from the stage."

## YOUNG HOMEOPATHIC DOCTORS.

The Habnemannian Society of the New-York Homosopathic Medical College held its twelfth annual commencement exercises last night in the college building, at Twenty-third st. and Third-ave. Diplomas were conferred on hity-two members of the society, by the president, J. A. McKenzie. Music was furnished by the College Gice Club. The opening address was made by College Gloe Club. The opening address was made by Dr. Geerge M. Dillow, a former graduate of the college. The "send off" to "84 was given by F. S. Fulton, of the class of 1885. After the closing address by the president, the Helmuth prize of 850 in gold was presented by Dr. S. F. Wilcox to Nathaniel Robinson, of finoklyn, a member of the junior class, for the most perfect dissection made during the term. The prize for the best report of Dr. F. E. Doughly's clinics was presented to Charles F. Smith, of the scalor class. The commencement exercises of the college will take place to-night at Chickering Hall, to be followed by a dinner of the alumnit at the Brunswick Hotel.

## DISCREDITING RUMORS ABOUT TYNAN.

probability, would be absent for a week or ten days buger. The report of Tynan's being sent abroad Mr. Fenry regarded as an ide rumor, as Tynan appeared to be well satisfied and had been heard from within a day or look a

MR. O'BRIEN'S SUCCESS.

WHAT HE SAID AFTER THE BATTLE. NOTHING IN THE TALK OF ANOTHER COMMITTEE-

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. The result of the election of John J. O'Brien, as chairman of the Republican County Committee, was a subject of general discussion among politicians yesterday. The leaders of the opposition to Mr. O'Brien did not appear to feel distressed over their defeat. They were evidently surprised that Mr. O'Brien scoured so large a vote; but as all the Federal influence was on the side of Mr. Cooper, there was no ground for asserting that undue influence had been exerted to secure votes for Mr. O'Brien. On Tuesday some of Mr. O'Brien's chief sup-porters asserted that if he were defeated they would produce affidavits to show that men holding Federal offices had been threatened with removal by friends of the President in this city unless they voted for Mr. Cooper. But as Mr. O'Brien was elected, a disposition was shown to say no more about the

matter The talk of starting another committee was referred to again by the supporters of Mr. Cooper. There appears to be no probability, however, that any such step will be taken. "It was not er intended to do more than organize a campaign committee," said one of Mr. Cooper's followers, "and if the necessity for such a course should arise, it will not take long to do that. Even in that event I think we would be willing to act in conjunction with the regular organization, and not act entirely independently of it. Our only object is to furnish the necessary assurance that funds subscribed for campaign purposes will be expended to the satisfaction of the contributors. But of course there is very little money that comes into the hands of the County Committee. It is expended by the State and National Committees. And new State and National Committees will be chosen at the conventions yet to be held."

DELEGATES TO CRICAGO. There was some talk yesterday in regard to calling the Congressional District Conventions to elect delegates to Chicago. There are no Congressional Committees in this city, and the call will be issued by the County Committee at its next meeting. It will at some time call Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the Utlea Convention. It is probable that none of the delegates to Chicago from this city will be instructed for President Arthur. Mr. O'Brien, instructed for Freedent Arthur. Mr. O'Brien, and other leaders think it would be unadvisable to issue any such instructions. They said yesterday that they were friendly to the Freedent, but the delegates from this city could do him just as much good without adopting the old machine system of soing instructed. "Bosides," said one of these gentleman, "Arthur may not be a candidate at Chicago. He certainly will not be unless there is a better prospect for his nomination than is now apparent."

WHAT IS SAID OF MR. O'BRIEN'S ELECTION. "I hear of no ill feeling over the result last night," said Commissioner Jacob Hess. "As Mr. O'Brien was chosen

by a majority of all the delegates elected, there is no chance for any question in regard to the result. There is in my opinion nothing in this talk about another committee. Everything will go along harmoniously now. As for the delegates to Chicago, I think those from this city will be friendly to the President. But I don't believe that they will go instructed. That would be unwise." "It was a fair contest," said Edward Mitchell, "and the

would be anwise."

"It was a fair contest," said Edward Mitchell, "and the result will be accepted by all without any attempt to form another organization. I bedieve all will work heartily together in the coming campaign. The new County Committee is fairly representative of the party in this city. The vote of a district is no longer cast by one man, as was shown by the fact that nearly every district was divided last night. If a majority of the Republicans do not want Mr. O'Brien for chairman another year, all they have to do is to come out to the primaries next fall and elect delemates to represent them."

M. W. Cooper took his defeat good-naturedly. "I did not seek the position," he said. "I am willing to abide by the choice of the majority, and work together for the good of the common cause. Mr. O'Brien is a good orsamer, and I believe the result in this city this year will be as satisfactory as it was in 1830. The prospects of our carrying the State this year are exceedingly bright."

"Last night's election," said William A. Darring, "will have very little effect on the result next November. The County Committee, under the recryanization plan, has not much to do in the canvass, The work is done in districts, and the district committees are in no wise dependent on the County Committee. Most of the Republicans holding offices in this city were put there as the result of such combinations made and approved by President Arthur and ex-Governor Cornell. Many believe it good politics to divide your foes in that way."

A REPUBLICAN OPPOSED TO "DEALS."

A REPUBLICAN OPPOSED TO "DEALS."
"I regard Mr. O'Brien as a good man for the place," the State. " He is a shrewd organizer, and knows how to do effective campaign work in the districts in this city where the Democrats poll their heavy vote. But I am op-

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SEEKING ALLIES-A CIRCULAR TO OTHER BODIES.

William H. Fogg, George S. Coe and Solon Humphreys, the sub-committee of the Committee of Twenty appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to secure legislative action by Congress to suspend silver colunge, yesterday sent a circular letter to about thirty commer cial organizations in this State, asking them to send dele gations in a united body to Washington to express the views of business men on the proposed aspension of sliver coinage. The principal part of the irenlar is as follows:

circular is as follows:

The practical question before the country is not whether the money shall consist of silver or of rold, but whether the dollar or its representative shall continue of the present standard value, or shall sink to a resative value greatly diminished in purchasing power. That the gold dollar and the silver dollar are not equal is confessed by the daily operations of the Treasury. With \$5 of the one it purchases builton enough to coth \$6 of the other. And when so created the two kinds of dollars are not made interchangeable by the Government that issues of the one it purchases buillon enough to coin \$6 of the other. And when so created the two kinds of dollars are not made interchangeable by the Government that issues them. How, then, can they be equally and equitably enforced into commerce, or be justly and indiscriminately used in the payment of debts! Unless this law of compulsory collage be repeated, this vast country, in a time of its greatest prosperity, will be, voluntarily and without reason, remitted to the condition of having two currences, of different values, with all their inconveniences and complications, as they existed during the war. Gold coin will naturally go to foreign countries, where it is wanted as money, in exchange for sliver, necessarily imported to fill the void thus created, until this nation becomes irretrievably and solely a sliver nation. The withdrawal of gold as money, during this transition, will naturally be attended with contraction of the currency, that must prove seriously detrimental to the business of the nation; and the consequent establishment of a sliver standard here, and the opening of a special sliver market will relieve European nations of the embarrassment they have long feit respecting the practical relation of the two metals to each other as money, by transferring the subject to this country, and will defer indefinitely.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH.

A REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

A REMARKARLE TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES, Extracts from his speech on the Reform Bill, February 28, in the Commons.

I take my stand upon the broad principle of the enfranchisement of capable citizens, be they lew or be they many, and if they be many so much the better, because it is an addition of strength to the State. The strength of the modern State lies in the representative system. I relove to think that in this happy country and this happy Constitution we have other sources of strength in the respect paid to various orders of the State, and in the authority they enjoy, and in the unbroken course which has been allowed to most of our national institutions. But still in the main it is the representative system which is the strength of the modern State in general, and of the State in this country in particular. Sin, I may say as an illustration, I believe that never has this great truth been so vividly shown as in the recent war of the American Republic. The convulsion of that country between 1861 and 1865 was perhaps the most frightful which ever assailed a national existence. The efforts which were made on both sides were marked. The exertions by which alone the movement was put down were not only extraordinary, but they were what would have been called by anticipation impossible, and they were only rendered possible by the fact that they proceeded from a Nation where every capable citizen was enfranchised, and had a direct and energetic interest in the unity and well being of the State.

Why is it that we do not present a complete bill! My faculty of authorship is getting very weak; but many of my colleagues are in the visor of life, sufficiently fertile in mind and a brain, and I have no doubt with our joint authorship that we could have produced a perfectly somplete bill to lay on the table of the Husse, But why did we not do so! Because we knew as well as if the thing hot happened that the bill must remain a bill, and never centre of the state.

Discrepiting removes about typical as Number One in connection with the Phoenix Park tracedy, was to be sent abroad to take charge of the dynamite operations of the Irish-Revolutionary Brotherhood, and to pian the assessingtion of James McDermott, the informer, are generally ridiculed by the leaders of the dynamite movement here. Typian for several months has been employed by John Feury, wholesale liquor-dealer at No. 286 Green wich-st, as a travelling salesman. At Mr. Feury's office yesterday it was stared that Typian storted on a trip through New-York State about two weeks sigo, and, in all probability, would be absent for a week or ten days longer. The report of Typian's being sent abroad Mr. Feury regarded as an idle rumor, as Typian appeared to be well satisfied and had been heard from within a day or two. two.

O'Donovan Rossa depied any knowledge of a plan to send Tyman abroad or to put McDermott out of the way.

"I would not be surprised," he said, with a mysterious look, "to hear at any time of his meeting the fate of Carey."

This is a measure, with results, such as I have venured to sketch them, and ought to bring home to the mind of carey.